

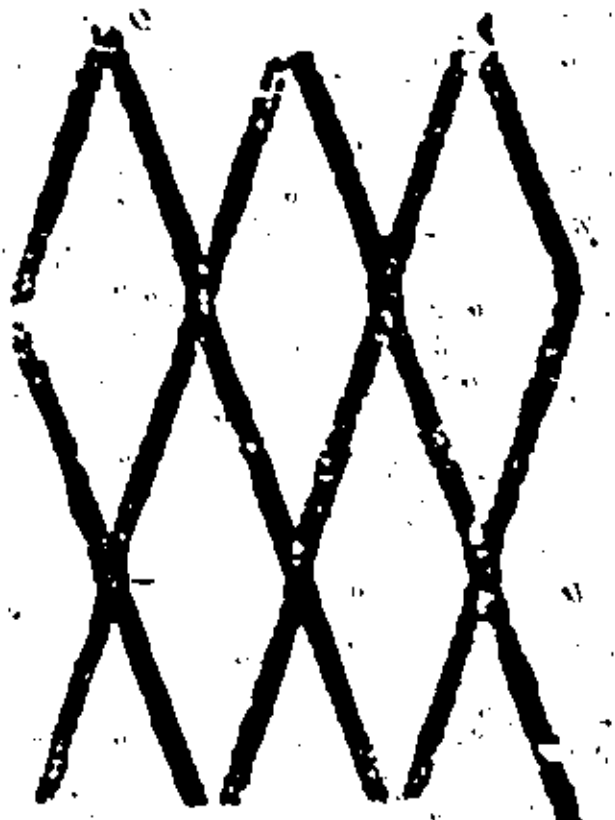
Mr. Robertson confines himself to an examination of the claim made by the Germans that France committed the first overt act of war. French aviators were said to have flown over Belgium and to have thrown bombs near Karlsruhe and Nuremberg on August 1 or 2. The Mayor of Nuremberg wrote on April 3, 1915: "It has never been conveyed to the knowledge of the command of the 3rd Bavarian Army Corps that bombs had been thrown, before or after the declaration of war, by enemy aviators on the Nuremberg-Karlsruhe and Nuremberg-Ansbach lines. All the allegations of this kind and all the reports of the journals have been recognized to be false." Privy Counsellor Riedel, the magistrate of Nuremberg and Professor Schwalbe, three prominent Germans, have announced that the very report which was given by the German Government as the ground for its declaration of war against France was absolutely false. It is too late the day to be surprised at an infamy perpetrated by the German Government, but it is well that exposure by comparatively honest Germans should be placed on permanent record.—*C. Daily News.*

NOTICES.

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FOR PLASTER WORK AND RE-INFORCED CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

AS USED IN NUMEROUS IMPORTANT WORKS IN



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New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—

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TRIPLEX, DUPLEX, & DIFFERENTIAL TROLLEYS & TROLLEY TRUCKS, CRANES &c.

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QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONG KONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE MANILA ROPE

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CABLE LAID 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE

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Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application. SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

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SOLE AGENTS: CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., 15, QUEEN'S ROAD. Telephone No. 75.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,

In which are vested the shares of THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

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ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

THEN why be half-encouraged, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE

will give you certain, prompt relief, and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemist and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price, \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

M. L. Ho, F.A.S., a Chinese graduate, has been appointed to teach Chinese in the Colony for the year 1917. He has a good method of teaching European to pass Chinese examinations, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to Mr. 150 Wellington Street, First Floor.

MEE CHEUNG.

FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.

106 HOUER STREET.

Developing, Printing & Enlarging done with neatness and despatch.

Pictures Coloured and Framed.

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Head Office: 21, Wellington Street.

NOTICES.

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"SILVER DISH" BRAND.

QUALITY CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

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J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

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1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

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FIRST CLASS RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone in Every Room; prompt connection maintained by electric lines to Central, Causeway, and Island. Excellent Cuisine, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Power, and all modern conveniences.

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A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location, within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. A first-class dining room, open from 8.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.

Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping people.

For further particulars apply to: CHARLES MORRIS, Manager.

Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

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ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.

TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.

HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.

Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

STATION HOTEL.

KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.

Apply:—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.

Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL" Code Used; A.B.C. 5th Edn.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

FIRST CLASS AND MOST UP-TO-DATE TOURIST HOTEL.

2 Minutes from the Ferry.

Well furnished rooms can be obtained with or without board. Special rates for families and mercantile marine officers.

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PRIVATE HARTING HOTEL.

AUSTIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

EVERY Comfort. Large and airy Rooms, suitable for Married Couples or single Ladies or Gentlemen. Excellent Cuisine under the Personal Supervision of the Proprietress.

Tel. No. K 296. MRS. E. O. MURPHY, Proprietress.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Power, Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to

Telegraphic Address "Phoenix." THE MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Our Bread is made from the Best Quality Flour only and can be obtained and orders taken at WEEDS DAIRY, 11, Faking Road, ON LEE Contractors, Haiphong Road, HONG KONG. Contractors, Haiphong Road.

Orders may be left with the above for any of our products. We put up absolutely the best "Times and Dinners" new Menu for Each Month. Price one Dollar Each, or 30 Meals for \$30.00 good for any time up to 14 days.

We guarantee everything put up and sold by the Alexandra Cafe to be of first Class Quality. Try our own make Pure Sausages and Pick Pies. Pure Java Coffee Roasted and Ground Daily and put up in 1 lb. tins at 6 cents. We give you a Splendid Cup of Lipson's Tea. (Almonds and soft drinks of every description.)

Just give us a Trial and you will be more than satisfied.

R. J. HOWARD, Sole Proprietor.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.

THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL,

(Late Grand Hotel, Southampton, England, and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.C.)

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Ford Service means real Service. In Stock. Ready to drive away. Price \$1,400 each.

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THE JUNGNER ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR.

Strong, solid and compact. Iron and Nickel Electrodes with caustic potash in strong iron box. Minimum use of materials. May be charged a thousand times without lowering its efficiency; may be charged and discharged in minimum time and to its full extent without injury. May be kept unloaded for any length of time and is absolutely safe from self-discharging when left loaded and out of use. Salt water has no injurious effect on the accumulator. An ideal accumulator for any kind of lighting or ignition device.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ACCUMULATORS AND CELLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE "NIFE" LANTERN. AN ELECTRIC ACCUMULATOR HAND-LANTERN (SWEDISH MAKE.) HAS JUST ARRIVED.

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:—

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MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE. PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.

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PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

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TO BE FOUND ON THE BEST TABLES.

Prices

1 gal. \$3.25

5 " \$15.00

40 " \$100.00

Refuse Substitutes

JEYES' FLUID

ALEX. ROSS & CO., Sole Agents.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gael for Singapore European.

An European named William Forster was last week committed to a month's rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of vagrancy in Beach Road, Singapore, brought against him before Mr. Clarke, second magistrate.

Bands of the Guards to Visit Paris.

An invitation has been received from the French Government for the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards to visit Paris shortly, in return for the visit paid by the band of the Garde Republicaine to London last autumn. It is understood that the acceptance of the invitation has received official approval.

A Canton Appointment.

The Director of Civil Service of the United States has announced that the position of clerk and marshal at Canton, in the office of the American Consul, is to be filled by Mr. Frederick Ferguson of the fortifications division of the military government in Manila. This is the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Dickinson, formerly of the customs service here, who has been made United States Consul in Sumatra.

All for a Penny.

A man busy serving his country in the lively waters of the Mediterranean might be spared such a silly worry as this, from the G.P.O. at Malta:—"I beg to inform you that a letter addressed to you has been received at this office, which cannot be forwarded until the postage of 1d. is paid." The sending of that absurd notification occupied the space that might have been filled by the letter held back. Instead, there was a week's delay, some irritation, and the travels of one whole penny, all to placate some punctilious postmaster's precise reading of official routine.—John Bull.

700-Acre Garden of Snakes.

The most remarkable and repulsive garden in the world is in Butanta, Brazil. It is 700 acres in extent, and nothing less than a garden of venomous serpents, which are maintained for purely scientific purposes. There are laboratories which produce serums for the cure and prevention of the effects of snake-bite. The snakes used in preparing the serums are kept in a small park, which is surrounded by a wall and a ditch filled with water, while others are kept in a similar park near the main building, in order that their habits and the best methods of escaping their attacks may be studied.

"Good-bye, Dartmoor."

A detachment of 168 prisoners from Dartmoor Prison, Princetown, which is to be occupied by "conscientious" objectors, have left for Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, with 31 officers to guard them, says the Western Morning News. Some of the convicts, who were chained in groups of seven to ten, walked jauntily to the train, but one old man burst into tears. The man who looked after the farm horses were most downhearted. They felt the parting from their charges. One prisoner showed his three same field mice to some school-boys on the platform. As the train steamed out of the station the men shouted "Good-bye, Dartmoor."

For Sandflies and Mosquitoes.

The following recipe for protection from sandflies and mosquitoes in Mesopotamia was sent from the Imperial College of Science and Technology. Oil of cassia, 1 part; brown oil of camphor, 2 parts; vasoline or salad oil, 4 1/2 parts; or lavender, eucalypti and eucalypti, stir well and smear on the skin in small quantities. The recipe is the outcome of a considerable number of experiments made in India on the relative value of different essential oils as deterrents for sandflies and mosquitoes. Other experienced correspondents suggested oil of citronella (more easily procured at Karachi or Bombay than in England); essential oil of lavender and methylated spirits in equal parts; and a mixture of equal parts of oil of eucalypti, oil of cassia, and oil of camphor.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Five Million British Soldiers.
A White Paper has been issued giving, in token form, the Army Estimates of effective and non-effective services for the year 1917-1918. It is shown that the number of men on the Home and Colonial establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India, is 5,080,000.

Unsettled estate of the gross value of £1,007,165, the net personalty being £952,232, was left by Mr. Francis R. Kitt, J. P., of Butler's Court, Besconfield, Bucks, joint chairman of Reckitt and Sons, Ltd., manufacturers of Reckitt's Blue, who died on January 25, aged ninety. He bequeathed about £22,000 to hospitals and other charities.

The Yunnanese in Szechuan.
Chengtu, May 6.—Renter's correspondent is officially informed that General Lo Pei-kin's Yunnanese troops continue looting people's houses in the Eastern suburbs and seeing that General Tai Kan is unable to restrain them it is urgently necessary that the Peking Government should request General Lo Pei-kin to restrain his soldiers and leave the vicinity.

Hun Agents in the States.
Birmingham, Ala., April 4.—Reports that German agents are working in Southern States, particularly in the tobacco and cotton belt, to incite negroes against the United States Government, were confirmed here to-day by local Federal agents. These officials announced that steps already had been taken in this district to prevent effective results from arising out of the activities.

£1,687,000 Hun Works Seized.
The Svenska Dagblad of Stockholm, states that the Russian Government has taken over the large waterfall on the Upper Wuoksen River in Finland together with a generating station designed to develop 300,000 horse power, which will be ready next year. The works have cost £1,687,500 and the principal shareholder in the concern is the Deutsche Bank.

A Fighting Bishop.
In refreshing contrast with the pacifist prattle are the robust utterances of the Right Rev. J. T. Murphy, R.C. Bishop of Port Louis, South Africa. "Let no one praise of peace," says this militant ecclesiastic, "until it is gained through incontestable victory"—and again, "There can be no acceptable peace until reparation is made for the crimes that cry out to Heaven from land and sea." Other parsons, please copy!—John Bull.

Tax on Patent Medicines in Japan.
Owing to the growing demand for patent medicines, the Japanese Government's revenue from the tax connected therewith has markedly increased. According to investigations conducted by the Finance Department, the revenue from the tax for the last financial year ending the 31st March, amounted to ¥2,832,357. The amount has been increasing by about ¥240,000 yearly in recent years. In view of this, the revenue for the current fiscal year is expected to reach ¥3,000,000.

Wonderful!
The Frankfurter Zeitung published a telegram from its Berlin correspondent, who states that he learns from a reliable source that the Entente are trying to persuade the captains of neutral ships to poison the supplies of food if German submarines ask for them on the high seas. The newspaper's comment on this remarkable statement is as follows:—"This is another characteristic proof of the uncivilized methods of warfare which the Entente are waging against Germany."

Education after the War.
When the war is over revised regulations by the Board of Education for technical schools will come into force. A draft has been framed and sent out to local education authorities to elicit observations and suggestions. Points upon which stress is laid are securing the interest of employers and workpeople in technical instruction, and obtaining teachers with trade experience for that instruction, and the need for developing the higher technical work and research work done in local colleges.

NOTICES.

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The Entertainer
that never fails.



The Victrola alone can satisfy
every musical taste.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

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N. LAZARUS.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
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DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.

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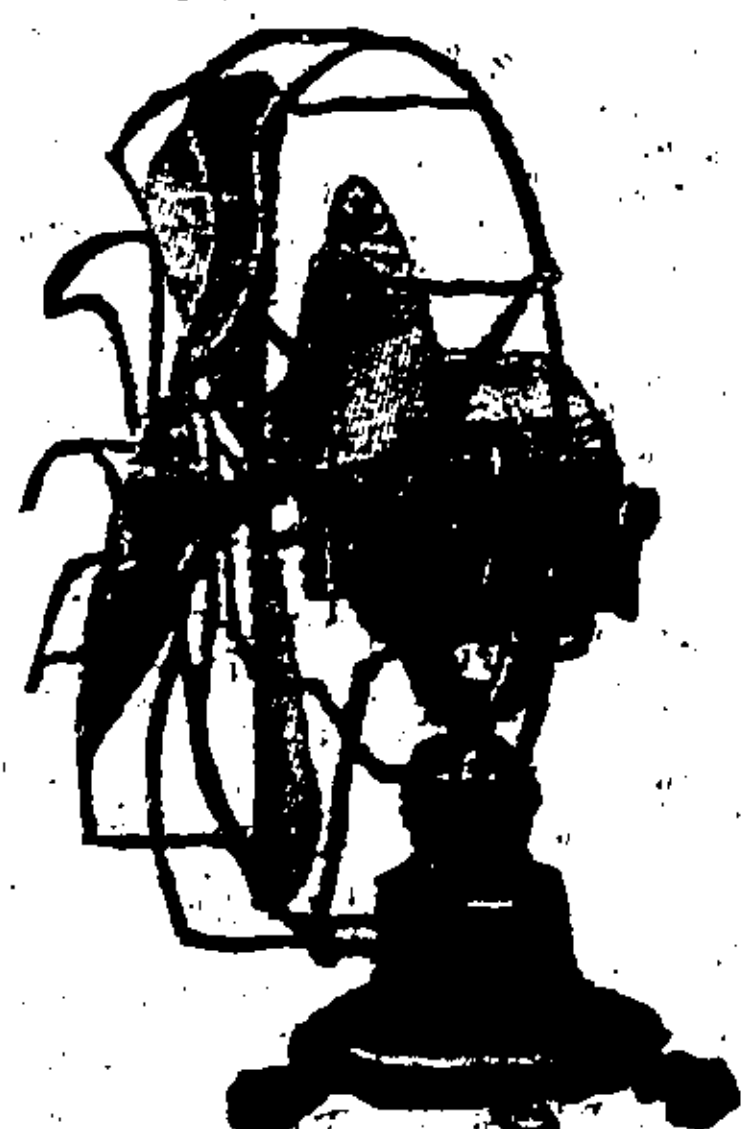
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PRICES.



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FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.

NEW STOCKS OF 8" OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.

THE CHINA-BORNEO
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FOURTEENTH YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George's Building at 11 a.m. on FRIDAY, 18th May, 1917, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1916, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th May, to the 18th May, both days inclusive.

THE CHINA-BORNEO
CO., LTD.W. G. DARBY,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—NOS. 3 a & b ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—FIRST CLASS SHOP in Chater Road next Moutrie's Lane at rear. Apply—Clark & Co.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES in Austin Avenue, KOWLOON. Apply E. B. R. c/o E. D. Sassoon & Co.

TO BE LET.—No. 2 STEWART TERRACE. Furnished. Apply—H. E. Pollock, Prince's Buildings.

TO BE LET.—SMALL FURNISHED FLAT. Very Central. Moderate rental. Apply Box 1281. "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—Very COMFORTABLE FLAT for Europeans. Saifer Terrace, Nathan Road, KOWLOON. Apply to Kayamally & Co. 5, D'Aguilar Street.

TO BE LET.—First class FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for Single Men, or Married Couples, with or without board. Electric Light and Bell, use of Telephone. Terms moderate. Tel. No. K. 3. Apply T. E. Ball, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

TO BE LET.—FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, and a FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Kowloon Marine Lot 48, with wharf, area 58,000 sq. ft. suitable for coal storage or erection of godowns.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES at 7, Connaught Road, C.

OFFICES in King's & York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood & Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shameen, CANTON.

Apply to:—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—No. 45, ELGIN STREET (Semi-detached House, with 6 large & Airy Rooms, etc.) Apply to Dr. M. E. Asger, New Post Office Building.

TO BE LET.—For One Year from beginning June FULLY FURNISHED FLAT First Floor No. 10, Queen's Gardens, Electric Light, Separate Kitchen, Pantry and half share Tennis Court. Suitable for married couple. Apply "Flat" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.

WANTED.—NURSE at the "East." Apply A. B. S. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—STENOGRAPHER desires position. Reply to "P" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT with knowledge of Bookkeeping and Shorthand. Apply to:—"D" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—Certificated MARINE ENGINEER. British, aged 26, has a good knowledge of Turbo electrical machinery, DESIRES A POSITION, ASHORE. Excellent references. Apply Box 1284 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

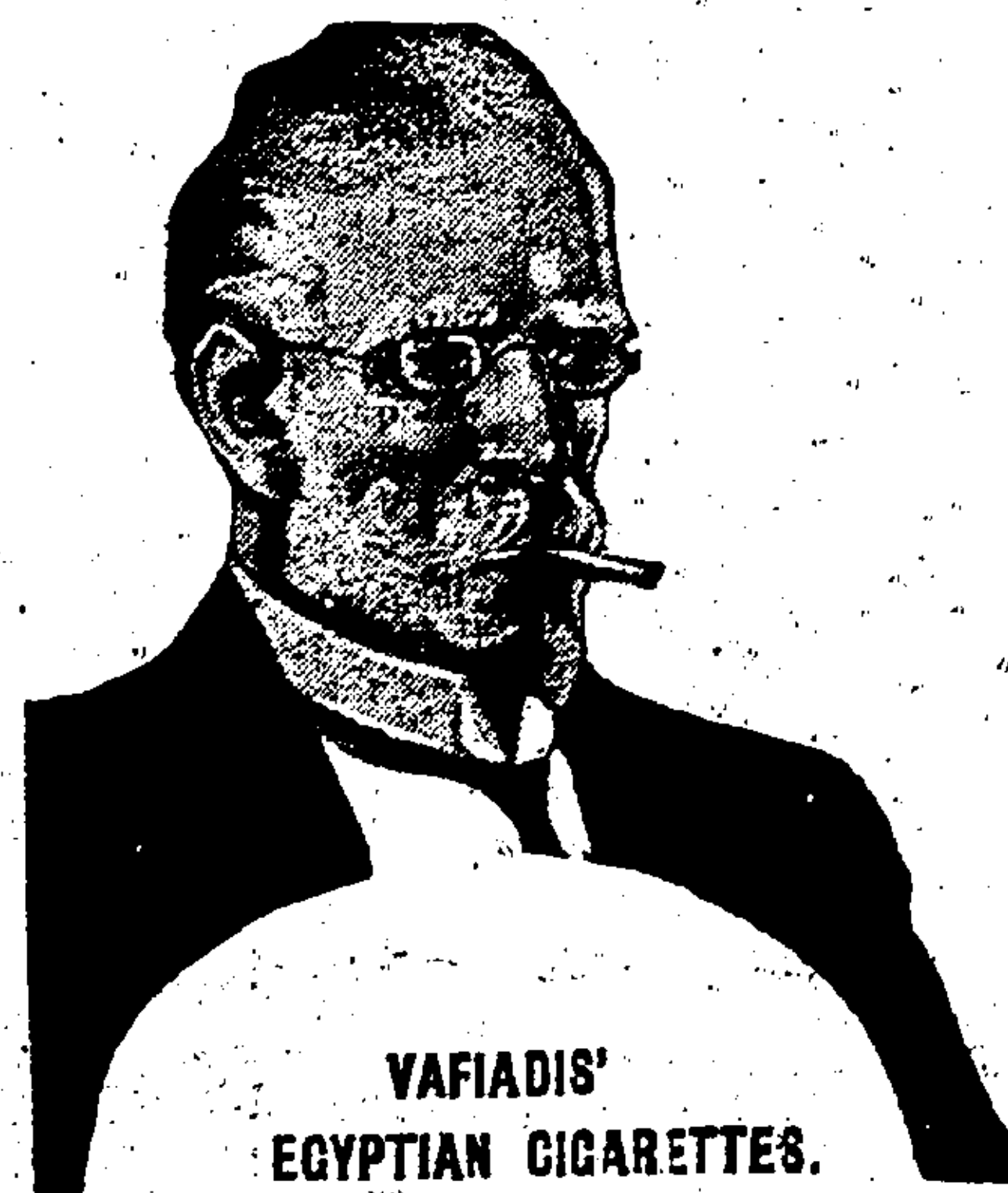
FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS. 1917 Overland Touring Cars, 6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.

Apply to:
GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Duddell Street.
Hongkong 18th February, 1917

FOR SALE.—1400 3 ton Sailing Yacht, length 28' beam 6' fitted with 2 berth cabin and built of teakwood throughout. Recently painted and overhauled. Sails and gear in excellent condition. Complete with 6' dinghy. Apply Yacht c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	2.35
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSION,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

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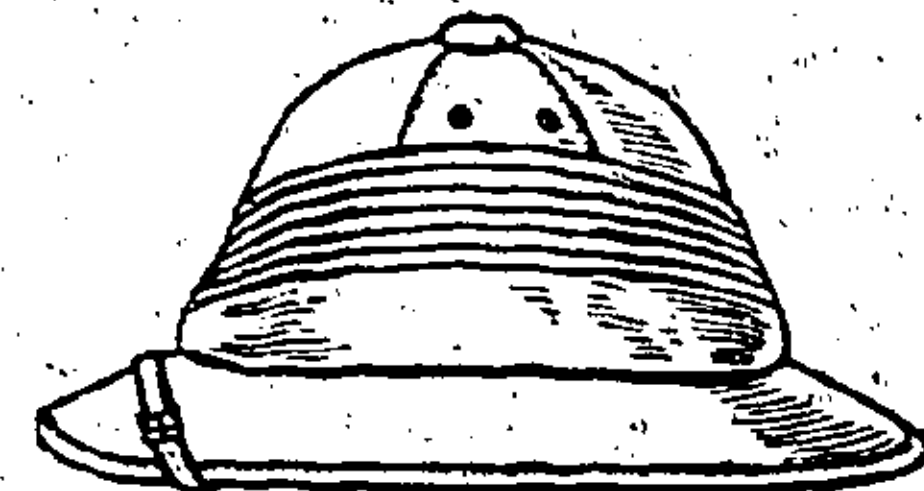
LIGHT WEIGHT and RAIN PROOF

All Sizes

London Made

\$8.50

\$12.50



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Smoke Less but
Smoke the Best.

"CAPSTAN"

NAVY CUT CIGARETTES

are the Acme of Perfection.

ELLWOOD

STRAW HATS.

PRICE

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\$3.75

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EACH.

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FITTED WITH "BON TON IVY" HEAD BANDS.
ENSURING PERFECT COMFORT AND VENTILATION, COMPLETE WITH BLACK SILK RIBBON WITH HAND TIED BOWS.

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

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1877.Tel. No.
1877.THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY
COLIN MACKENZIE & CO.
CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS
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ERASMIC TOILET CREAM

A vanishing toilet cream which is non-greasy, delicately fragrant, and very pleasant to use. It ensures clear, healthy skin and is a sure beautifier of the complexion.

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WING WOO STREET

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STEEL, IRON, BRASS & METAL MERCHANTS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL IRONMONGERS.
TELEPHONE 1116.UNION WATERBOAT
CO., LTD., AND REDUCED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY 14th May, to THURSDAY 14th June, 1917, both days inclusive.

The return of Capital of \$3.00 per share will be paid to Shareholders on a 4 after the 28th May, 1917, on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.

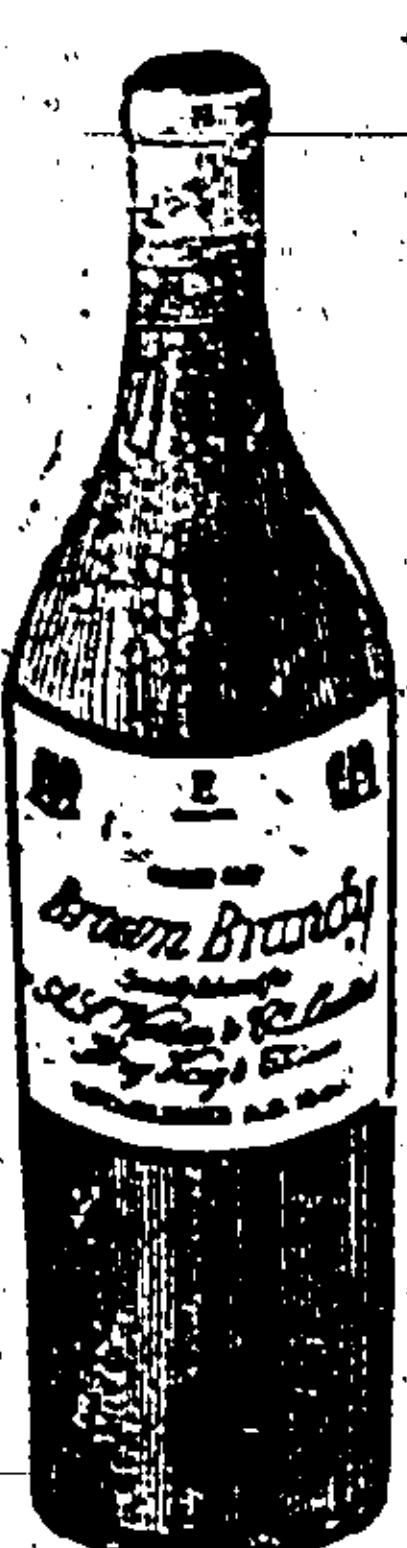
DODWELL & CO., LTD.
General Managers
Hongkong, 10th May, 1917.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1917, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1917.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd instant to the 28th May, 1917, both days inclusive.

Peak Tramways Co., Ltd.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 15th May, 1917.



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.
All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1917.

HUN RULERS AND HUN PEOPLE.

"Lord Buckmaster might have been better occupied, at a time like the present, than in making a fool of himself at the League of Nations meeting the day before yesterday. "We have got to separate the German rulers from the German people; to destroy one and to support the other." This is the sort of thing to which our brilliant politicians of the Aquith, Hildane, McKenna and Buckmaster type have been treating us all the way through the war; and now that we have been fighting for nearly three years, they still have not learned wisdom; still have not discovered that a Hun is a Hun, be he duke or be he dairymen. The attitude taken up by Lord Buckmaster and his (perhaps all too many) supporters would have been a perfectly reasonable one at the commencement of the war; for there was no Britisher—certainly no travelled Britisher—who had not friends among the German people; most of us had heard the Kaiser and the Crown Prince gloriously abused by some of these German friends; many of us knew of cases wherein Germans had voluntarily exiled themselves for life, rather than submit to the rule of their demented Emperor and his villainous counsellors. Under such circumstances how could Lord Buckmaster, or how could any good citizen of Hongkong, feel other than that the Germans were a much-oppressed people and that, were it not for the system of government that prevailed in their country, they would be quite nice folk to sit down to dinner with every day?

But what has the war proved? Had the Germans been men, not one of the foul acts which will forever be associated with the name of their race, would or could have been committed. Would British or French or Italian soldiers have delighted to commit? Would British or French or Italian civilians, of any and every social class, have lent themselves to the base trickery, espionage, plotting, lying and news-garbling which have been the breath of the nostrils of the Boche non-combatants? If, at the bidding of a mad Kaiser, the German soldiers had invaded France and Russia, while their sailors sought battle with British war craft, and had steadfastly adhered to the rules of the game, we would shake hands with them to-morrow—merely feeling that they were the victims of a system; and that they had done no more than their duty as soldiers or sailors, even though they were misguided, in obeying the commands of their Emperor. Again, had they been Russian peasants, Cossacks, Tartars—all informed, without any education, and acting out of blind loyalty to an idolized monarch—even though they had been guilty of burnings, ravagings, sacrilege, cold-blooded murders, etc., say fair-minded Britishers would yet have been ready to make some excuse for them. But can any sort of excuse be made for our enemies as they are?

The Germans are probably the best-educated in the world; even their peasantry know more of books and of scientific developments than many thousands of Britishers on whose schooling large sums have been spent. Not one of the Germans had been kept in ignorance as to the aims of their Government during all those years of preparation for "The Day". Not one of them saw anything disgraceful or contemptible in abuse of hospitality, in poisoning the minds of native races with lies, in scheming, year after year, while enjoying the protection of the British, to gain as much information on internal affairs as possible. And—perhaps most important of all—an enormous percentage of Huns of all classes had, for years past, held their Kaiser in utter loathing. Then where shall we find excuses for "the German people"? They were neither ignorant, nor blinded by loyalty to their rulers; nor were they merely a warlike people that loved fighting for its own sake, as the French and British admittedly do. They hate war—as we understand it. Morning, man to man, on fair field, is the very thing of which they have the greatest horror, as a race; and it has been amply shown that only as a last resource—only when poison, lies, suborning, firing from behind women and prisoners, etc., have failed—will they come out into the open and put up a fight. Vanity and jealousy and cupidity, not anxiety to do battle, underlay their vast preparations; and they thought to conquer the world with one or two swift, terrorising strokes. Failing in that, they showed themselves in their true colours. Then how can Lord Buckmaster, or any of the miserable sentimentalists who composed the late Government at Home, have the effrontery to tell us that "we have to support the German people"? The people are as vile as their masters, and there is not a pin to choose between von Bethmann-Hollweg and the waiter who used to bring us our soup, or the barber who used to cut our hair. The whole race has sold itself to the devil and, at any rate so far as the present and the next generation are concerned, it is quite beyond redemption. In view of these facts we prefer the guidance of common sense to the delirious nonsense preached by Lord Buckmaster.

Our Memoir.

We hear no animosity towards Señor Don Manuel de Sequeira, but we wish he could be persuaded to leave Hongkong and give some other place a turn. There is probably not an ounce of vice in him; doubtless his worst faults are that he has no love for work or soap and water, and that he cherishes a keen affection for cumbria whiskey. Therefore, from time to time, (Tuesday's appearance was about his thirtieth) he makes his bow before the magistrate, on a charge either of vagrancy or of drunkenness. Now seeing that, in the Chinese and Indian mind, Manuel may rank as a Britisher, we surely have legitimate ground for complaint. The Don is a Brazilian, and we see no reason why Brazil should not have the honour of entertaining him. This Colony was tired of him a long time ago, and the best thing to do with him is to ship him back to his ancestral home, even though this may cost the taxpayers a few hundred dollars. He certainly is no "catch" for Hongkong.

China and the War.

We should really like to meet the man who could explain to us just what China is planning and thinking and doing in regard to the war. It is hard to say whether the painful or the ludicrous predominates in the present situation. Weeks ago, the Parliament decided that war ought definitely to be declared; and, since then, there have been endless discussions—all leading to nothing. The position now seems to be that no further steps can be taken till a new Cabinet is formed; and, according to the Hongkong vernacular press, the first step has been taken by the impeachment of Tuan Ki-shui—on what grounds deponent sayeth not. Tuan, we all know, is an ambitious man, and hints have not been wanting in the Northern papers to the effect that he is simply Yuan Shih-kai over again, as regards possessing an eternal hunger for supreme power. Between his impeachment and the fact that the Minister of Communications, having been accused of enormous embezzlements and having been placed under arrest, has now been allowed to go scot-free, we have a pretty kettle of fish in Peking; and Heaven only knows where the tangle is going to end. Meanwhile in China, or is she not, coming actively into the war? We only ask for information. At his election we were all led to expect great things of Li Yuchang; but, so far, not many of these have come along, and President Li appears to be today just what he was ten months ago: little more than a puppet in the hands of conflicting political parties.

Royal Marriages.

In his speech at the Parliamentary banquet, General Smuts has touched on a point to which the British public is daily giving more thought: marriages in the Royal Family. The present war has more than exploded the old theory that matrimonial alliances between the Royal Houses of various countries would make for the world's peace. In 1832 Queen Victoria's favourite son, the late Duke of Albany, married a German princess. Yet to-day, despite the fact that she lives on the bounty of the British Crown and is domiciled in England, that lady's son and brother are both in arms against King George! And many other examples of this kind of thing could be quoted. After all, why should our princes and princesses go abroad for their marriages? Why should modern custom insist on our royalties' marrying other royalties? In mediaeval times (and even far later) it was by no means uncommon for a prince to choose a wife from among his father's subjects. We believe we are quite as loyal as any of our neighbours, but this does not prevent our feeling that much would be gained, both physically and mentally, by royal generations to come, if the Heir Apparent married into the British peerage or if—as General Smuts suggests—he took a wife from among the people of one of the Dominions.

DAY BY DAY.

MEN'S EVIL MANNERS LIVE IN BRASS: THEIR VIRTUES WE WRITE IN WATER.—Henry VIII.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the 63rd anniversary of the death of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 4.11/16d.

In Hospital.
We greatly regret to learn that Mr. Adam Gibson, the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, has been taken ill and has had to go into hospital.

Unlawful Possession.
A Chinese was charged before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, with being in possession of two pieces of copper. A fine of \$5 was inflicted.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.
We have been asked to state that the draw, on behalf of the above fund, in connection with the rifle match, Hongkong versus Shanghai, will take place on Friday evening at 8 p.m., as indicated on the tickets.

A Stolen Hen.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese was charged with stealing a hen. Defendant said he wanted to sell the fowl to raise enough money to take him to Macao. He was sent to prison for six months, it being stated that he was a banished man who had returned before the expiration of his term.

Gambling Raid.

Before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court this morning, four men and nine women were charged with gambling at a house in Des Voeux Road. One of the men was alleged to be the keeper of the house. The women said that as it was wet they gathered there to talk. The men said they had merely gone to sit down. One man said he had gone to collect a debt. A fine of \$2 was imposed in each case.

WAR FUNDS.

Penang Chinese and the Income Tax.

In its report on the meeting between Mr. Pountney and the Penang Chinese, the *Straits Echo* says there was a large attendance at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Pountney was welcomed by Mr. Cheah Kee Ee and having made a few remarks proceeded to answer questions put and to explain knotty points. In conclusion he said that they must have uniformity to enable the officer in charge of the collection of War Tax to deal with the returns. He was quite sure they would find reasonable treatment from the War Tax Office, provided that the public extended to War Tax officers reasonable treatment. He exhorted them to maintain mutual assistance to the Collector of War Tax. When they got the machinery in proper running then the public would find it a most reasonable department. Mr. Cheah Kee Ee said that the Chamber was much obliged to Mr. Pountney for the explanation and elucidation of the War Tax Ordinance to the Chamber, which appeared to be rather complicated. He hoped Mr. Pountney's explanation would help the public to make the proper returns and he also expressed the hope that the amendments put forward would be recommended to Government and accepted. Mr. Quah Beng Kee said that the Chinese did not oppose the tax. They knew money was required to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion for the Allied arms, and the Chinese were quite prepared to do anything in their power to support the Government. It should not be thought that the Penang Chinese were opposing the tax. They were afraid that inquisitorial methods would be introduced. From the assurance given by Mr. Pountney he was sure everything would go on smoothly. He assured the Collector-General of War Tax that the Chinese Chamber would give the Collector-General and the Collector every assistance.

IN MEMORY.

I hear the joyous song-birds sing
Their sweetest lays unceasingly.
They strike an echoing chord in me
Which doth remind me that 'tis Spring.

But Spring and Winter come and go,
My soul is dead with grief and pain,
One day mayhap 'twill live again
If time should soften down the blow.

Where'er I wander through the glade
Where he and I had sweet discourse,
In fancy lies he there a coise
As when my homage last I paid.

The contented look, the pallid face,
The leaden eyelids closed in death,
The deathly calm, the ceased breath,
The coffin, his last resting place,

Appear to me so plain and clear
As though it were but yesterday
When he the final debt did pay
Of life, and left this earthly sphere.

The branches of a cypress tree
Shield now his resting place and
The sighing winds thereon will play
A funeral dirge in memory.

The dear young life, so full of dreams,
Filled with ambition's potent lure
And full of grit that can endure
Though life prove not just what it seems,

Nipped in the bud of tender youth
Without a chance to show its power
To overcome when stormclouds lower
Which strike the very root of truth.

A life, so full of promise fair,
Surrendered for a grand ideal,
The common good, the public weal,
Self-sacrifice, the power to dare.

But not in vain fall those stout hearts
Who may not sing the victor's song;
Their brave attempt to right the wrong
Lives long and influence imparts:
An influence o'er the future race

Who glory in their country's fame
And must one day uphold her name
And guard it ever from disgrace.
At war's first note he heard the call
Of duty, and straightway he went
Full cognizant of what it meant,
The sacrifice of life, of all.

I saw him, his dear manly form,
The day before he must embark,
Ere, and blithesome as the lark,
Clad in his sober uniform.

In eager haste to meet the foe
And 'gainst them lead his gallant men
He bade farewell, but not 'e'en then
Did he his sorrow at parting show.

His one desire to help defend
His country in her hour of need.
And now in foreign lands the seed
Of liberty 'mong foe and friend.

But one short week and then
He arrived
A messenger wounded, coming home;
So short a time away to roam,
To reach the goal for which he
Strived.

A gallant charge, and he the first
To take the shock of steel 'gainst steel,
And show his courage, valour, zeal,
Till smitten by the blow accursed.

Soon back across the seas he came,
A helpless wreck and racked with pain,
His cheery smile he tried to feign,
Though clearly it was not the same.

Yet patiently he bore the pain,
Nor did he life unduly prize;
Glad only he to realize
His love was but his country's gain.

He lingered on from day to day;
Despite the attention fondly given;
Soon was the soul from body riven
And nought was left us but his clay.

Freud from all earthly sorrows,
Still

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, D. S. P. (Reserve) State:—

Police Reserve.
Monday, May 21.—Class 12 (Inspector Grant).
Tuesday, May 22.—Class 14 (Inspector Gerrard).
Wednesday, May 23.—Class 13 (Inspector Gordon).
Friday, May 25.—Class 15 (Chief Inspector Kerr.)
Parades.

There will be no Company, Section, or Recruits parades during week commencing Monday, May 21.

Band.
The Band will attend Practice at 8 p.m. on Friday, May 18, as previously ordered.

He lies, and rapture plainly shows
That he at length heaven's glory knows,
And hears the angel-harps' sweet thrill.

No longer does he suffer pain,
Disease and death mean nothing new,
'Tis left to us to wonder how
We may the glorious victory gain.

A sunny morn, when Autumn's leaf
Was tinged with red and gold and brown,
We lowered his body gently down
And tried in vain to check our grief.

Buoyed with a faith in God above,
In life eternal after death;
A hope that with our latest breath
We meet again the ones we love;

A hope that when it comes the time
For us to cross the vale of tears,
Like him, we may forget our fears
And rise to heights just as sublime.

That when to judgment we are called
To render up a strict account
Of life at God's eternal fount
Of truth, we may not be appalled.

But, firm of faith as He who died
To free the world from sin and pain,
We may heaven's happiness attain
Since we by sorrow have been tried.

The bells will one day herald peace,
A sound to charm the listening ear,
But in my eye will rise a tear
Though glad my heart at war's success.

Yes, peace or war, which e'er may reign,
Have no import, since he has died;
By war was he torn from my side,
Can peace bring him to me again?

I dream about my honoured dead,
Who now lies mouldering in the dust,
And think of that last vicious thrust
Which laid low his beloved head—

The head I fondled when a boy;
He sat so proudly on my knee
And spoke of what he hoped to be
So artless, so supremely coy;

And list so eagerly to words
That sought to guide his boyish mind,
While leaving it to him to find
The answer from what he had heard.

And when he chose the just and true,
And showed his soul was shaped aright,
With joy we hoped and prayed
He might, he might, he might;

Do nought that he would e'er undo,
So confident we looked to see
Him grow to lofty man's estate,
And little guessed relentless fate
Would so soon issue her decree.

All that is passed and gone for aye,
Our fondest hopes are shattered now,
To the Almighty's word we bow
And wait for the great Judgment Day.

MEMO.
Hongkong, May 17, 1917.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Mention by Lord Lansdowne, in the debate on the Eucalyptus Bill, that Lord Middleton possessed the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle, led that nobleman to intervene with the remark that when it was offered to him he wished to decline it, but was forced to accept it. The Red Eagle is certainly not a decoration coveted by the great ones of the earth, for it is one of the most lavishly distributed of the many by means of which the Kaiser maintains his popularity among his subjects.

It is cheap, and for this reason coveted by the Prussian bourgeoisie, whereas the Order of the Black Eagle is almost as exclusive as the English Garter. Red Eagles are allotted generally in January, along with other similar distinctions, at a Festival of Orders, which includes a truly democratic banquet where Bethmann-Hollweg may find himself sitting side by side with a stationmaster, or even his local postman. In the January before the war some 7,000 Orders were handed out at this annual festival, no fewer than 1,200 of which were of the Red Eagle brand.

The Bishop of Lincoln, when he took his seat in the House of Lords for the first time, brought the number of spiritual peers up to the full complement of 26. Appointment to a bishopric does not necessarily carry with it a seat in the House of Lords, Dr. Hicks having had to wait seven years for the present vacancy. Of the 38 Bishops of England and Wales only 24 are entitled to sit in the House. The Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester always enjoy the privilege, as do the two Archbishops, but only 21 others are summoned, and these in order of seniority of appointment.

Most of us have heard of the Clerk of the House of Commons, says the *Daily Chronicle*, but Clerk of the Parliament, the post from which Sir Henry Graham has just retired after 32 years of admirable service, is an office almost unknown to the public. It originated in bygone days, when both Houses met under the same roof, and the Clerk of the Commons then bore the title of Deputy Clerk of the Parliament; indeed, that, properly, is his title to this day. Formerly the Clerkship was a glorious sinecure, conferring and receiving patronage and appointments; the actual duties of Clerkship in the House being frequently done by a secretary. But time brings changes, and the Clerk of the Parliament is now better known as the Clerk of the House of Lords.

It is only recently that most people have become familiar with £1 notes, yet they were first issued just 120 years ago, March 12. Bank notes existed from quite early times; they were ordinarily given by the goldsmiths as receipts for deposits before cheques, but they generally represented considerable amounts. Many banks in Great Britain still possess the privilege of using notes, but as far as England and Wales are concerned they have been limited to sums of £5 or over since 1826.

The quack, much prized by collectors of early silver, is the only distinctively Scottish vessel, and was put to all kinds of use, both secular and ecclesiastical. Ale, wine and spirits were quaffed from it (Smollett, in "Hamphrey Clinker," calls it a "quaff"), and out of it was also sipped broth and porridge. Four quacks still quite recently did service as communion cups in the parish church of Ayr, and may do so still, and designed for the same purpose was one example now used in a Banffshire church as a baptismal basin. A year or two ago a very fine quack was sold in London for a little over £400, or at the rate of nearly £20 per ounce.

MARINE COURT
ENQUIRY.

The Hearing Continued To-day.

The enquiry proceeding at the Marine Court into charges of misconduct against the Chief Officer of the s.s. Phenpenh, W. J. Stokes, was resumed this morning, the Court being constituted as before.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., again represented the Captain, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C., appeared for the Chief Officer.

Mr. Pollock was permitted to first call Mr. N. G. Major, Chief Officer of the s.s. Manipouri, who was last year master of the s.s. Phenpenh. He said that during that time Mr. Stokes was Chief Engineer, and he found him a satisfactory and competent engineer. He was always ready, and kept everything in good order. The ship was an old one and Mr. Stokes frequently complained of the main bearing. They had often to stop because of the bearing. He had had the misfortune to have a drunken Chief Officer and he then stopped the man's drink, but did not stop the engineers' drink. That would not be reasonable, and he would not give such an order as "No drinking." Mr. Stokes had often addressed him as "Mr. Man." It was a favourite expression of his, and was not intended as an insult. Asked regarding the refusal of the Chief Engineer to sign the entry in the log respecting the Chief Officer's drunkenness, witness said he would have entered the fact of the refusal in the log. He had been asked to put more cargo on the Phenpenh than she would properly carry, but he had refused to do so. The boat belonged to the same owners as now.

Mr. Pollock went on to ask the Captain's opinion on several of the incidents of the case.

Once-examined, Captain Major said that a Captain could stop all drink on board if he thought it was necessary. It was not usual for the Captain to be addressed as "Mr. Man," and a thin-skinned man might take umbrage at it. It was not the thing for the Chief Engineer to interfere with the loading of the ship, unless she was overloaded. He did once have to complain to his owners about the interference of Mr. Stokes with the other departments, but after a talk with Mr. Stokes and the other officers, matters were quiet and went on happily.

Answering further questions by Mr. Pollock, witness stated that the agents at Saigon did frequently try to persuade him, both as Chief Officer and Master, to allow more cargo on board.

Replying to a member of the Court, witness said that was one of the reasons why he was dismissed.

Evidence was next given by Dr. Arculli, who was doctor on board the Phenpenh. On April 9, he was having breakfast with the Captain when Mr. Stokes brought a glass of dirty water in. The Master told Mr. Stokes to pump again, and then it would probably be clean. He later tested the water and found that it was quite pure. Witness went on to describe the incident of the engine stopping in the Malacca Straits, and told of how the ship shook. He thought they had struck something.

Mr. Pollock questioned the witness regarding several of the incidents, he saying that the conversations regarding the water were quite friendly.

Mr. H. Conway, formerly Chief Officer of the s.s. Phenpenh, next gave evidence. He spoke of Mr. Stokes handing him two resignations from the 2nd and 3rd Engineers. That was on April 6. Mr. Stokes asked for the time to be stated, and this was done. He thought the entry in the log about the drinking water was quite fair, and that there was likely to be trouble arising from the Chief Engineer's methods of testing it.

In reply to Mr. Pollock, witness said that when the Chief Engineer was walking about with the samples of dirty water, he was probably taking them to the Captain.

You do not suggest that there was anything wrong?—I should think under these circumstances that if he found the water tainted he should keep it to himself. It was not to his advantage to

make trouble?—You would not think so.

Answering further questions, witness said that Mr. Stokes' conduct was likely to cause trouble, as the Chinese would think the water was contaminated. There was no approach to an attempt to mutiny among the emigrants. He would not say that Mr. Stokes had tried to commit an act of barratry or had attempted to induce others to do so.

Answering Mr. Shenton, witness said these journeys up on deck with dirty water were quite unnecessary. Lee Yuen, one of the partners in the Wo Fat Sing, next gave evidence, saying that on March 29 he was managing the shipping business at Saigon and went on board the Phenpenh to see about further cargo being put on board. He saw the Captain, who sent for Mr. Stokes and asked him whether he could take any more cargo on the ship. Mr. Stokes did not answer and sent for the Second Engineer. When he came Mr. Stokes asked witness how it was that he wanted a favour done and never paid for it. He had never requested Capt. Major to overload his ship and Capt. Major was not dismissed from the Company because he refused to do so. Capt. Major on many occasions made reports about Mr. Stokes.

Replying to questions by Mr. Pollock, the witness said Captain Major's complaint was a verbal complaint. There was a good deal of complaint about the "chow" supplied. They had never tried to put more cargo on the ship than it should carry, even though freights were high, because the ship was valuable and was not insured. He heard Mr. Stokes say that if any more cargo were loaded he and his men would go over the side.

E. J. Spink, formerly master of the s.s. Phenpenh, said that his period of command embraced two voyages to Saigon and back. On January 7 he left Saigon and arrived here on the 15th. During the voyage he encountered very bad weather and there was a fracture of the steam pipe to the windlass. Just before reaching Hongkong, he sent an officer with a message to the Chief Engineer asking if it were possible to have the steam pipe mended before arriving in Hongkong. The officer came back, closely followed by Mr. Stokes, who asked why he (witness) had used the words "was it possible?" He said he was quite hurt by it and considered it was one of those careless things which had better been left unsaid, as, of course, it was quite possible. Witness explained the matter and the incident closed. There was another incident on January 14, at about 8 p.m., when he thought the engines had stopped. He asked the Chief Officer to send the Chief Engineer a note, "with my compliments," asking why the engines had stopped. He replied on the back of the note that the engines were not stopped but merely eased down. He requested the Chief Officer to write another courteous note, informing him that in the future when it was necessary to ease the engines to let him (witness) know. The Chief Engineer replied that his first duty was to his engine, and it was not always convenient or possible to report, and that he would consider the matter in the future.

He then wrote to Mr. Stokes, saying that his first duty was not to his engines but to obey his superior officer and that when it was necessary to ease the engines down, witness was to be immediately informed. He replied that he failed to see where he had disobeyed his superior officer. Witness sent another letter saying that he had not yet replied to the request. On the following morning, he asked the Chief Engineer to come to his room, but he replied that he was on watch and could not come. He sent another message, and he came, and witness told him that being on watch was no excuse for disobeying his summons, as he was quite aware that he usually kept his watch in his cabin for lengthy intervals, leaving the No. 1 in charge. He said he wished to have a serious talk with him.

The hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE FREIGHT MARKET.

Messrs. Snowman and Company's Report.

Messrs. Snowman and Co., in their report dated May 12, state:—

Since last reporting on the 28th ult., although there has been little change in berth loading rates of freight, rates for time-charter have still further hardened and the fixture of a small Norwegian steamer on the basis of \$20.00 per d.w. ton per month, for one year, is reported. Negotiations for other steamers on the same rate parity are in course of being arranged. During the interval the Saigon/Hongkong rate strengthened slightly during the first part of the period under review but has since weakened. Fixtures of small outsiders were made at \$1.10 and \$1.05 per picul and afterwards, of regular liners, at \$1.05 and \$1.00. A small outsider has been fixed for a number of trips at \$1.00, but just previous to going to press there seems to be little demand and offers for tonnage only come through at 85 cents per picul.

Exports of rice from Saigon from 1st January to 17th April amount to 282,899 tons as compared with 309,286 tons for the same period last year. Quotation for No. 2 white round sifted rice stands at \$3.76 per picul f.o.b. Saigon for May/June shipment.

Bangkok/Hongkong:—The rate still remains strong but although the fixture of a small Norwegian steamer was put through at \$1.30 per picul and offers made at \$1.35, when tonnage was offered firm at \$1.40 per picul, no acceptance could be obtained. A fixture has also been made at \$1.25 per picul for outside the bar loading.

Saigon/Java:—Rates stand at about \$1.30/\$1.35 per picul with nothing reported.

Saigon/Philippines:—The demand in this direction is being well filled by Philippine owned tonnage. Freight rate stands, nominally, at about \$1.25/\$1.30 per picul.

Newchwang/Canton:—A fixture is reported of a small outsider at \$1.25 per picul.

Coal:—We have nothing further to add to our last advice. Rates for local Hongkong business have been well maintained and principals have wisely taken advantage of what little tonnage has been offering.

Fixtures Reported:—Hongkong/Hongkong, 12 trips, at \$9.25 net; Hongkong/Swato, at \$10.50; Hongkong/Canton, 2 trips, at \$10.50 and Hongkong/Canton at \$10.50 per ton.

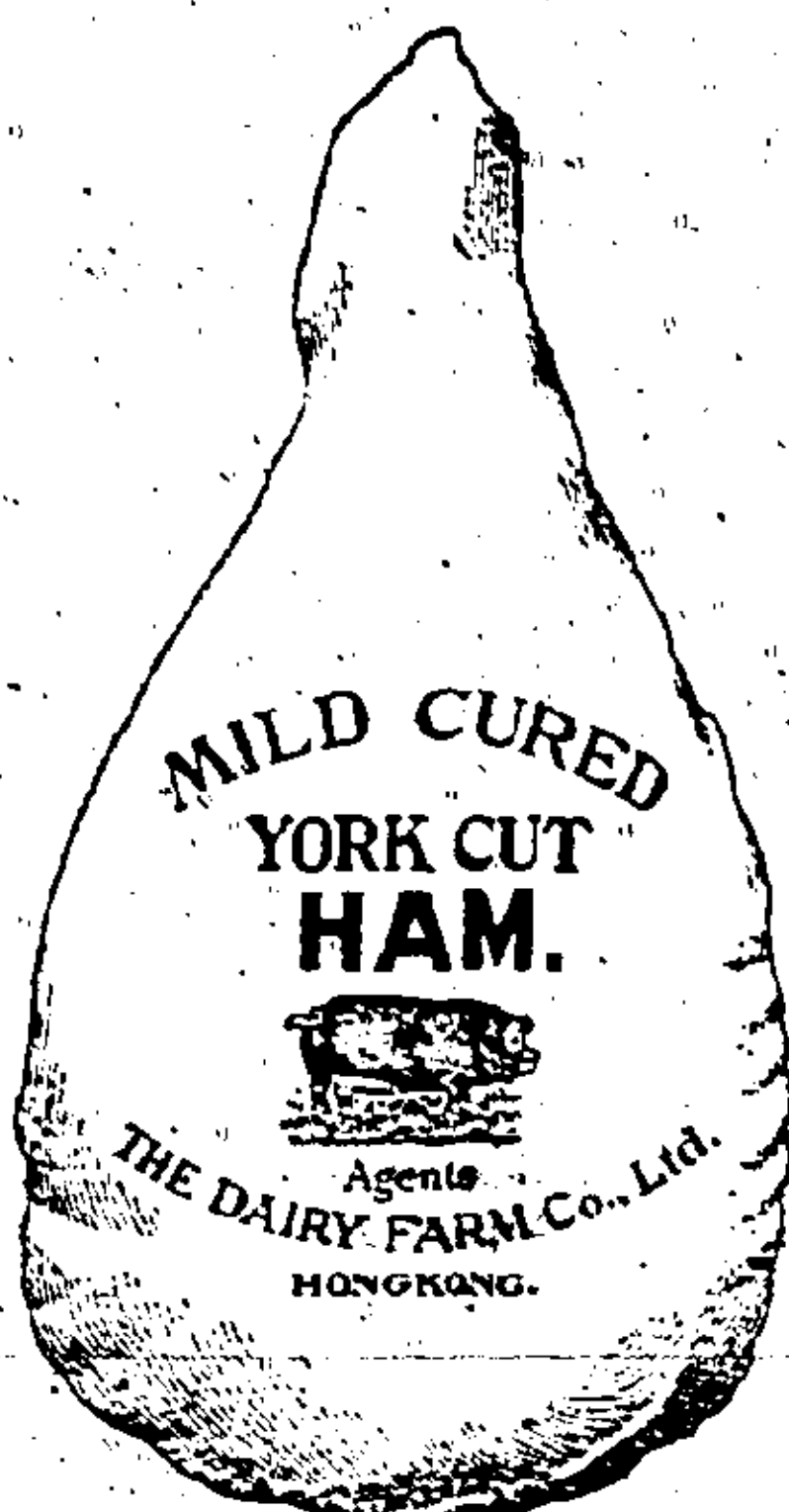
ILL THROUGH NEGLECT.

There are many people, including most women, who will take far more trouble about anyone else's health than their own. This sort of selfishness is not really kind; it is not right. A person in bad health is always a burden in some way or another. To save others from becoming a burden, and allow one's self to become an invalid, is neither wise nor generous.

Science shows that nine-tenths of the ills which afflict mankind, and women especially, are due to poor and thin blood. This is Anæmia—too little blood, and blood that is not good. From the moment you realise that new blood will put an end to a number of ailments—rheumatism, nervous weakness, indigestion, bloodlessness, and the headaches and backaches of the fair sex—you know that a remedy is in your own hands. For it is well known and proved that Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make abundance of new blood, and this blood the richest and purest, such as flows in the veins of vigorous, healthy people. It is important, though, to get the genuine Dr. Williams' at once, for substitutes do not help you. Also obtainable direct, one bottle \$1.50, six for \$8, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Seakwan Road, Shanghai.

Free, for a post card to above address a useful health handbook, "The Blood and its Work."

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S.S. "VENEZUELA."
From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI and MANILA.

The above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, at stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Wednesday, May 23rd, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after May 24th, 1917, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. C. MORTON,
General Agent.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From KOBE.

THE Steamship

"S.S. TJBODAS."

having arrived from above port Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 24th May 4 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 23rd May, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE
Head Office
Hongkong, 17th May 1917.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED.—AN EUROPEAN
ENGINEER for H. M.
Tug—Rate of "Pay \$7.00 per day for seven days per week. Apply Chief Engineer, H. M. Dockyard."

KONINKLYKE PAKET-
VAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SINGAPORE

THE Steamship

"s. JACOB."

having arrived from the above port, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 23rd May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd May, 1917, at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1917.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

\$13.00

THE PRICE OF AN

"Andamax"

Pocket
Slip-on

WATERPROOF

VERY LIGHT WEIGHT. STRONG AND DURABLE.

MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists.

18 DES VŒUX ROAD.

TELEPHONE NO. 22

Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

NEW AGENCY

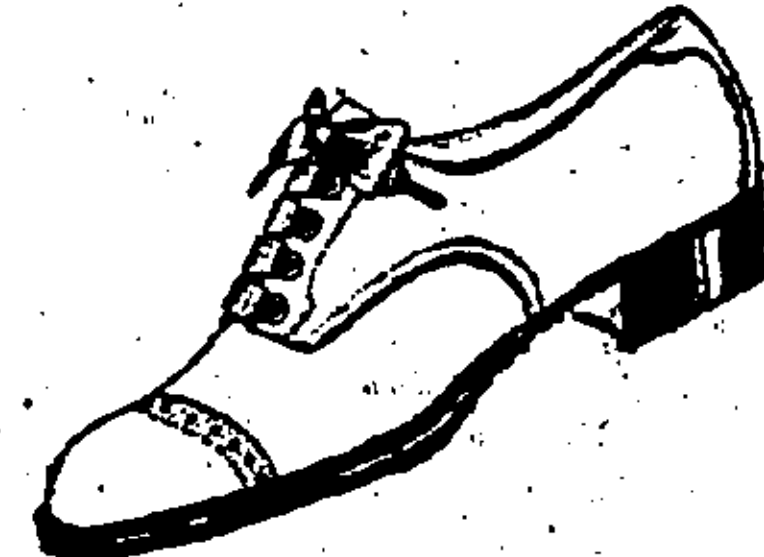
KELTIC
REGDBOOTS & SHOES
SCOTLAND'S BEST FOOTWEAR.

BLACK & BROWN

BOOTS, SHOES,

BROGUES.

ALL FITTINGS.



NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We beg to notify the public that we shall be REMOVING OUR STORE on the 21st inst. to NO. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD, the premises now in the occupation of Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1917.

Bols'

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S

FAMOUS GIN.

Known all over the World since its Foundation

A. D. 1575.

SOLE AGENTS:

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

CENSORSHIP

PROSECUTION.

HONGKONG EDITOR
SUMMONED.

Information Which Might be Valuable to the Enemy.

An interesting case, the first under the Censorship Regulations, was heard before Mr. J. R. Wool, at the Magistrate's Court this afternoon, when Henry Adolphus Cartwright was summoned as publisher of the *Hong Kong Daily Press*, for mentioning the departure from the Colony of an officer of His Majesty's Forces, and of the arrival of two steamers into the waters of the Colony, contrary to the Censorship Regulations, 1917.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley defended.

Mr. Wakeman asked his Worship that no names of persons or ships should be mentioned in the course of the evidence. Mr. Bowley had agreed.

Mr. Bowley said that he did not understand that he was asked to request the Press to keep the names out. He thought if the suggested course were adopted in Court, the reference to the names and ships would be rather cumbersome.

Mr. Wakeman said that both the summonses were brought under the Censorship Regulations, published in the *Gazette*. These Regulations were made for the safety and defence of the Colony. With regard to the first offence, the charge was with publishing on May 9, in the *Daily Press*, information such as was calculated "to be directly useful to the enemy, namely certain departures from the Colony. On May 7, the *Daily Press* also published, without lawful authority, the name of two ships arriving in the Colony. The defendant, and also the editors of other newspapers, had received warnings and expressed directions with regard to the Censorship Regulations. He might add that the Naval and Military authorities considered this a very serious offence, and that it should be dealt with accordingly.

His Worship:—In the event of my convicting, do you ask for a penalty?—Certainly; it is considered a very serious offence indeed.

Mr. Wakeman then put in the two papers containing the entries complained of, and called a Chinese clerk who spoke to buying the papers.

Mr. J. M. McHutchison, of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, said he had seen the notice referred to. The name of one steamer mentioned was that of one of their ships. It arrived in the Colony on May 5. To his general knowledge the second ship mentioned arrived on May 6 and left on the 7th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowley, witness said he could not say to half-an-hour what time their ship arrived, but he thought it was about 1 p.m., and it anchored to a buoy within the limits of the naval anchorage.

In the course of cross-examination, Mr. Bowley put certain questions to the witness, which Mr. Wakeman objected to, and Mr. Bowley said that if the Court was not going to be conducted in the ordinary way, he would ask for the proceedings to be held in camera.

Further questions were put, and these were also objected to, whereupon Mr. Bowley said that the newspapers were permitted to mention boats running on certain routes, and that his question was relevant to that point. If the steamer were going to a certain place, the mention of it would be lawful.

His Worship asked for those routes to be told him.

Mr. Bowley:—I should probably be disclosing State secrets if I told you what they are. I should probably be prosecuted myself. On the list in the paper there are the names of 15 steamers, and you will see we are only summoned for two. That has been going on for months.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Ambrosoli, Honakong Hotel, from Singapore.
Cheonghing, from Semarang.
Chongsekwan Chop Kwong-tailoychan, from Semarang.
Depping, Elizabeth, from Manila.
Jechung, from Bindjei.
Jones Laughlin St-al Co., from Pontianak.
Moktor c/o Kwanon, from San Francisco.
Shing Hing Hong, from Saigon.
J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, May 11, 1917.

Standardised Ships.

Sir Leo C. Money, representing the Controller of Shipping, stated in the House of Commons recently that arrangements have been made for building about 100 standardised ships of three sizes. They will have a deadweight carrying capacity of 8,000 tons, 5,000 tons, and 3,000 tons. More than 50 of these vessels are already under construction. Negotiations are rapidly proceeding for the purchase of tonnage.

except by the name of the ship and the name of the master, to whom the vessel belonged. There was nothing to show what the destination of the vessel was.

A military officer said he received these papers. It was the opinion of the Military Authorities that such information might be directly or indirectly of use to the enemy. There were many people in the Colony who already knew of the intended departure of the second named vessel. A gentleman whose name should not be mentioned was a passenger on board, and many friends of both sexes went to see him off.

Witness, continuing, said that he was Deputy Censor for the Colony. Speaking from memory, he thought he had given no warning to the Press to refrain from publishing the departure of men from the Colony during the last few months. He had heard of such a warning. He knew that the departure of General Kelly had been mentioned, for it was done at his request, on the suggestion of the General. Witness admitted that before the publication of the Regulations, the Press had submitted "copy" for censorship, but they had since been requested not to. He admitted that the General Routine Orders were posted up in various public places and that the Orders produced contained the name of the officer referred to in the case.

Mr. Wakeman, objecting to a certain question put, said that the Press of the Colony had received no modification of the Regulations, so far as he was aware. The publication of the other 13 ships' names was technically a breach of the Regulations. The papers might not think there would be any objection, but it was a breach.

Witness said a summons had been taken out against the *Morning Post* about the same thing as one of the summonses in the present case. He had received a letter to the effect that the *Morning Post* had sent an apology, and that the summons had been withdrawn.

Mr. Bowley said there was no intention to defy the Government or anybody else. He thought the first offence was of a very trivial nature. He thought that it was necessary to prove that the publication was contrary to public safety and the defence of the Realm. If any technical offence had been committed, then the proprietors regretted it. With regard to the publication of the ship's names, he submitted that the papers had authority to publish certain ships, and the fact that these two ships complained of had been named was a pure accident. With regard to one of the steamers, all her movements had been published up and down the coast long before the *Daily Press* had published. He asked for the cases to be dismissed with a caution.

Mr. Wakeman said it was viewed as a serious offence. His Worship thought the offence was an oversight on the part of the editor.

Witness said that there was nothing in the notice to show, on each summons.

SMUTS OF AFRICA.

A Character Sketch of a Strong Man.

"Jan Smuts began at the shank-end of our continent driving geese. He is now near the Lice driving Germans. Will that be the final stage?"

It is an interesting question, to us as well as to his own people, for he is now in London taking a hand in Imperial affairs. We have known him by name as a lawyer, a soldier, a statesman, and always as a strong, original personality. Somebody in South Africa once said: "Botha sits all day at a spotless table with a rectangle of virginal blotting paper before him. Smuts burrows his way, from morning to night, through mountains of official papers."

General Smuts has struck us in many ways, and it so happens that a full book about him appears to-day. It is a "character sketch," by a well-known African journalist, Mr. N. Levi, and the Longmans publish it. "You are aware," he said, when the idea of the book was put to him, "that I never court publicity." "Perfectly true," was the reply, "but to such as you publicity comes, whether you like it or not." So reluctantly he gave his consent.

"Jan Smuts"! That is the title of the book and that is the title of the man in his own country. His father, Jacobus Abraham Smuts, was a leading Afrikaner farmer and a politician and—

To him and his wife, nee Catharina Petronella de Vries was born on May 24, 1870, a man-child not then materially differing from other infants as far as one could see. The name was: Bovenplaats, a "Zwartland" farm not far from the village of Riebeeck West, turning its back on the Malmesbury Mountains that lie between it and the sandy regions towards the Atlantic.

A Son of the Veldt.

Young Jan was "raised" on the veldt, and the living spirit which it gives has been in all his career. He came to Cambridge, did brilliantly as a student, practised law in South Africa, "anti-occupied Bergson" there, in one of many things he wrote, found fame in the Boer war, and has grown in fame ever since. Here is a word-portrait of him before the war:

Imagine a pale-faced, tremendously serious-looking young man, who appeared much taller than he really was, owing to his thinness; given to holding converse with the pavement, always in thought, and seemingly taking notice of what went on around him; with high cheek-bones and the hungry look that betokens the man whose mind is grappling with many problems.

And here is another vignette of him after the war, that of a man it had ripened physically and mentally:

Gone was the pallor of his face, gone also the thinness of his frame. His skin was now clear with the ruddy glow of health. The ascetic cast of his features had been diminished by a considerable growth of flaxen beard. He had gained remarkably, not only in flesh, but in chest measurement. His expression had changed from one of constant brooding until it bespoke alertness and vigour.

His resourcefulness as a soldier, his instinct for the art of war, have been seen during his recent, fine East African campaign as a British general. His like qualities when he was our "sweet enemy" in the Boer war are illustrated by this little incident:

Owing to a native's treachery the troops one night took his camp by surprise, and in absolute silence. Most of his men got away, but, incredible though it may seem, he himself was left sleeping the sleep of exhaustion among some bushes in the Gatsrand range of hills. When he awoke it was some time before he could believe the evidence of his eyes, which persisted in telling him that he was surrounded by khaki. He no sooner realised his predicament than he began to devise methods for getting away, in which he succeeded before many minutes had passed.

FOR NATIONAL SERVICE.

Up and be doing, all who have a hand

To lift, a back to hand. It must not be

In times like these that vaguely linger we

To sit our vaunts and hopes; and leave our land

Untended as a wild of weeds and sand.

—Say, then, "I come!" and go.

O women and men

Of palace, ploughshare, easel, counter, pen:

It will enray your names to dates unscanned.

Would years but let me stir as once I stirred

At many a dawn to take the forward track,

And with a stride plunged on to enterprise,

I now would speed like yester wind that whirled

Through breaking pines; and serve with never a slack,

So loud for promptness all around ontories!

—Thomas Hardy in the *Daily Chronicle*.

The Seeling Eye.

Style is a man—outwardly; the eyes are a man inwardly; and General Smuts has light blue eyes that "will sometimes assume a grey tint, or appear like the azure of the ocean. Their normal expression is haunting penetration." They suggest a man of resource and surprise, one who is himself first, last and all the time, though always the man for any occasion.

During a conversation he may disconcert you, if you do not know him, for he has a trick of suddenly jumping up full of electrical energy and infectious joy. The next time you visit him, he will keep his eyes fixed on the ceiling, or bend over his papers as a signal that he is not in the mood for talk. He has more than a spice of the devil politely called temperament. Ostentation is as impossible of him as origami would be. At most times his attitude is perhaps too detached to commend him to the bantering familiarity of the masses. Why in the face of this he should be to us "Oom Jannie, or simply 'Jannie,' while no one ever speaks of General Botha as 'Oom Louis' (still less as 'Louis'), I cannot say. That is one of the minor mysteries of mankind.

Humour General Smuts has, and it is a thing that serves an active man well. He was to speak at a meeting somewhere in South Africa, and, noting the arrivals for it, one Dutch lady said to another:

"Would that be Jannie, now?"

"No," was the answer: "I've always heard that Jannie is good looking." At which General Smuts blushed torn between conflicting emotions but well able to thank Nature for entitling him to believe repeat rather than the lady.

No man looks better in khaki than General Smuts, but "brass hat" does not take away in the least from his vivid personality. He is an instance of the man and clothes, not of "clothes and man." Says his biographer:

As a man-about-town, he dresses more carefully than the average South African (dress is not a strong point with us), yet without even a suspicion of dandyism. On his farm he falls into the general habit, and the homeliness of his attire, no less than his attitude towards the welcome visitor, would put the most bashful at his ease.

Strong, without being still, farseeing without being a prophet, young enough to have his best career before him, General Smuts is a remarkable contribution by Greater Britain to the forces guiding our part of Armageddon, and Mr. Levi's exposition of him is as timely as it is full, intimate, and readable. It presents us to an Afrikaner leader who has thought deeply, is a swift man of action, and who might be a hero to his valet if he had one. But he has none, literally or figuratively, for he has "attained the only true independence, which consists in a man doing his own work."—J. M. in the *Daily Chronicle*.

COMPANY REPORT.

A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.

The report of the General Managers of the above Company for the year ending December 31, 1916, for presentation to the shareholders at the thirty-second annual ordinary general meeting of the Company (since its registration) to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on Saturday, May 26, 1917, at noon, states:—

The net profits of the Company for the twelve months under review, after paying all charges, including the salary of the General Managers, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts, allowing for losses on subsidiary coins, the payment of auditors' fees \$700, and including \$568.80 unclaimed dividends forfeited, amount to ... \$125,374.75

To which has to be added the balance brought forward from last year ... 239.08

... \$125,613.83

From this there has to be deducted:—

General Managers' commission of 5 per cent. on the net profits for the year as per Article 80 of the Company's Articles of Association ... \$6,268.73

Remuneration of Consulting Committee as per Article 92 ... 2,500.00

... 8,768.73

Leaving available for appropriation ... \$116,845.10

We propose to pay a dividend of 7 per cent., which will absorb ... \$83,000.00

To place to Reserve Fund ... 20,000.00

Write off building improvements, furniture, fittings, utensils of trade ... \$16,056.10

Write off aerated water and other plant and machinery ... 11,024.03

Write off steam launch, steam lighter and motor junk ... 2,919.87

... 30,000.00

Pay to the Staff Provident Fund ... 3,000.00

And carry forward to 1917 account ... 845.10

... \$116,845.10

Reserve Fund.—This, with the addition of \$20,000 as above, will stand at \$200,000.

Consulting Committee.—Hon. Mr. Lau Chin Pak having resigned, the existing Committee now consists of Hon. Sir O. P. Chater, O.M.G., Mr. J. Scott Harrison, Dr. J. W. Noble and Mr. H. P. White.

Auditors.—The Company's accounts have been audited by Mr. Francis Maitland and Mr. O. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

AMERICA AT WAR.

(Cables from the "Manila Bulletin").

"New York, May 9.—New York state troops will be the first troops of the line to represent the United States in France and it is announced that arrangements now completed will permit the landing of the expeditionary force on French soil early in August.

Washington, May 10.—Mr. McAdoo has warned American shipping companies against disobeying the orders issued by the United States navy with regard to routes to be followed, ports of call and stoppages by men-of-war of the allies. He states that the ships will forfeit their insurance with the government in the event that their disregard of orders makes their seizure by Entente warships necessary.

Washington, May 10.—It is predicted in official circles here that the new public closure rule

GERMANY'S DREAD.

"Crash May Come at Any Hour."

Amsterdam, March 10.—There is little doubt that Germany, fearing the worst both internally and externally, is allowing the outer world to know enough to prepare it for the gravest and most terrible events.

There was astonishment when the Prussian Diet speeches in the last few days disclosed enough to indicate that the German people were in a desperate condition. Revolt, starvation, suicides, diseases were openly admitted.

This morning comes another grave warning, that the next months are regarded as finally decisive on the question of life and death for the German nation. *Handelsblad's* Berlin correspondent is made the vehicle for this latest confession, which is tinted with the fear that Germany may not survive the coming ordeal.

"We approach the end of the bloody drama," says this writer, who, it must be remembered, writes behind the strictest censorship, and he goes on to say that the final scenes will exceed in terror and horror all that has passed hitherto.

After enumerating all the known means of fighting, he adds, perhaps significantly, "and heaven only knows what new and cruel means of destruction" will be produced. He continues:—

"In belligerent countries, perhaps also in some neutral countries, but worst of all in Germany in the spring, when the products of the last harvest are finished, the army of home workers will have to struggle against lack of food. It will become a paroxysm of misery, compared with which all aspects of war hitherto are as nothing."

Germany, he remarks, has harder trials before her than any other nation, for in her case it is certainly life or death as a nation of the first rank.

This correspondent's whole article is, in short, a reflection of the almost numbing fear which is creeping over Germany when contemplating the possibilities of the next month or two.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is certain that for Germany the peril is enormous. Any day may bring forth the internal crash, for their plight is desperate, and may force the army and navy to actions which only desperation could dictate, and with consequences which may suddenly cancel all present conditions as to the nature and extent of the war.

will be invoked to terminate the debate upon the Espionage measure and the Kanyon Bill which provides for nation-wide prohibition during the period of the war with Germany.

Washington, May 10.—The house committee of finance has reported favourably on the new revenue bill. It provides for an increase in the income tax from the present figure of two per cent. to four per cent. The limit is reduced for income earners without dependents, from \$3,000 to \$1,000 and for married men, from \$4,000 to \$2,000. A graduated surtax is imposed on all incomes of more than \$5,000. The bill provides for an excess profits tax of six per cent. on all corporation profits in excess of sixteen per cent. The excise, liquor and tobacco taxes have been doubled.

Washington, May 11.—The federal shipping board has purchased 34,302 tons of Austrian ships held in American ports since the breaking off of relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary. The sum paid for the vessels is \$6,778,000.

Washington, May 11.—The senate's committee on naval affairs has approved the bill increasing the personnel of the navy to 150,000 men and that of the United States marine corps to 30,000. It has amended the measure so as to increase the base pay of enlisted men \$25 per month.

Washington, May 11.—The administration apparently favours Mr. Hoover's plan for controlling the food situation throughout the country. Mr. Hoover, in a public statement, has denounced the present prices of food throughout the United States as outrageous.

LIGHT READING.

"The Police Reserve Gazette."

The *Police Reserve Gazette*, just published, is, in our opinion, a distinct advance on any of its predecessors. In fact it is packed with good "live" readable stuff, and is about as cheap a twenty cents' worth as one can wish to buy.

On the more serious side, we are given an excellent "Message" from Lt. Col. Ward, M.P., a brief sketch of a well-known local Chinese: Mr. Oban Siu-ki, some useful Editorial Notes and a lot of Corps matter that will be of interest to outsiders as well as to Reservists.

The light side is, throughout, very creditably done. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., leads off with a big sheaf of funny legal anecdotes, and, in addition, we find a burlesque "sketch" of the Editor, another "trial" told in American journalistic style, "The Parade"—a comic programme of a Reservist's afternoon—an exceedingly clever and amusing skit on the report of a Company meeting ("The North Point Model Poultry Farm, Ltd."), some witty and irresponsible suggestions for the observance of "Our (Police Reserve) Day"; a Hongkong marksman's tips on "How to Shoot Well," and quite an array of good light verse. This latter includes "The Rubaiyat of a Special," given in E. W. H.'s most ingenious and cheerful style. "The Noxious Weed" also remarkably clever, "The Special's Soliloquy," which contrasts in a very able manner the life of a Reservist with that of a coffee, and a neat little "Sing Song."

Finally, the result of last month's "Limerick" competition is given, together with performance of the winner and those of the runner-up. All are well done, and form very entertaining reading. These prize competitions are attracting a sufficiently large number of entrants to justify their becoming a permanent feature of the magazine. That for the coming month is a test of alliterative ability. Ten dollars worth of books are offered for the best alliterative description, in six words or less, of the Police Reserve. The contest is open to the public, and there is no entrance fee. Competitors are not limited to one effort, but every description must be sent in on a separate coupon, which is provided with the current number.

BANDMAN OPERA CO.

Opening of New Season To-night.

There will be "High Jinks" at the Theatre Royal to-night, as the Bandman Opera Co. has arrived. This play will be repeated again to-morrow (Friday) night, and on Saturday "Mr. Manhattan," all merry and bright, will be staged.

The advance booking is already very heavy, so a successful season for the Company should be assured.

Big Passenger List.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Venezuela* has arrived in port with 50 saloon and 196 steerage passengers.

Communication Restored.
The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company advises us that cable communication with Macao is restored.

Returned.

Among residents who have returned to the Colony are Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Sorensen and Mr. J. Crutchebank.

Last Night's Storm.

The Colony experienced a very heavy storm last night. For the 24 hours ended at 10 a.m. to-day 4.21 inches of rain fell.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Carr	Kellaway
Courts	Lewis Miss F
Cowan Mr & Mrs	Lopez
Doyle Miss K	Leigh Miss A
Do can A D	Macdonald Miss M
Dunham G N	Manor Miss M
Deborah Miss K	Mc Mr & Mrs B
Flaher Miss G	Sinclair Miss T
Gordon Miss I	Stanford Mr & Mrs
Goldsmith L A	G
Goldsmith Mrs L A	Sheld B N
Han Yin Fu Mr & Mrs	Smith
Hooper	Winn F

BAPAUME.

British Entry on St. Patrick's Day.

With the British Armies in the field, March 17.—To-day quite early in the morning our troops entered Bapaume. Achille le Petit and Bieville also fell into our hands, and the enemy is in retreat across the plains below the Bapaume Ridge.

I had the honour of going into Bapaume myself this morning, and the luck to come out again, and now, sitting down to tell the history of this day—one of the great days in this war—I feel something of the old thrill that came to all of us when the enemy fell back from the Marne and retreated to the Aisne.

Bapaume is ours after a short, sharp fight with its last rearguard post. I don't know how much this will mean to people at home, to whom to the town is just a name familiar only because of its repetition in dispatches.

To us out here it means enormous things—above all, the completion or result of a great series of battles, in which many of our best gave their lives so that our troops could attain the ridge across which they went to-day, and hold the town which is the gateway to the plains beyond.

Wearing O' the Green. I have had many strange and memorable walks in war, but none more wonderful than this, for really it was a strange way this road to Bapaume, with all the tragedy and all the courage of this warfare, and all the ugly spirit of it on every side.

I walked through the highway of our greatest battles up from Pœuvres past Courcellette, with Martinpich to the right, past the ruins of Desreumont Farm, and into the ruins of Le Sars. Thence the road struck straight towards Bapaume, with the grey pyramid of the Butte de Warlencourt on one side and the frightful turmoil of Warlencourt village on the other.

I did not walk alone along this way through the litter of many battles, through its muck and stench and corruption under a fair blue sky, with wisps of white cloud above and the glitter of spring sunshine over all the white leprous landscape of these fields.

Soldiers were going the same way—towards Bapaume. Some of them wore sprigs of shamrock in their buttonholes, and I remembered it was St. Patrick's Day. Some of them were gunners, and some were pioneers, and some were generals and high officers, and they had the look of victory upon them and were talking cheerily about the great news of the day.

The enemy had ruined the road in several places with enormous craters, to stop our progress. They were 20 yards across, and very deep, and fearful pitfalls in the dark. Past the ruins of La Barque, past the ruins of Ligny-Thillois and Thillois, went the road to Bapaume.

Behind me now on the left was Loupont Wood, the storm centre of strife when I went up to it a few days ago, and Grenvillers beside it, smashed to death, and then presently and quite suddenly I came into sight of Bapaume. It was only a few hundred yards away, and I could see every detail of its streets and houses.

A street along the Bapaume Road went straight into the town, and then went sharply at right angles, so that all the length of Bapaume lay in front of me. The sun was upon it shining very bright and clear upon its houses. It was a sun picture of destruction. Bapaume was still standing, but broken and burnt.

Burning Town. In the middle of Bapaume stood the remnant of the old clock tower, a tower of brown brick, like the houses about it, but broken off at the top, only two-thirds of its former height, and without the clock which used to tell us the time miles away when we gazed through telescopes from distant observation posts, when we still had miles to go on the way to Bapaume. On the right of the old tower the town was burning, not in flames when I entered, but with volumes of white smoke issuing slowly from a row

of red villas already gutted by fires lighted before the Germans left.

A colonel came riding out of Bapaume. He was carrying a big German beer-jug, and showed me his trophy, leaning down over his saddle to let me read the words:

Zum Feldrauen Hille. "Is it pretty easy to get into Bapaume?" I asked. "Barring the heavy stuff," he said. "They're putting over shells at the rate of two or three a minute."

They were, and it was not pleasant this walk into Bapaume, though very interesting.

Fierce Bombardment. It was when I came to an old farmhouse and in the shell of a place on the left of the road (Dubamel Equarriseur, Telephone No. 30) that I knew the full menace of this hour was above and about. The enemy was firing a great number of shells into Bapaume.

They came towards us with that rushing, howling noise which gives one a great fear of instant death, and burst, with crashes among the neighbouring houses. They were high explosives, but shrapnel was bursting high, with thunderclaps, which left behind greenish clouds and scattered bullets down.

I went through the outer defences of Bapaume, walking with a general who was on his way to the town, and who pointed out the strength of the place. Lord! It was still horribly strong, and would have cost us many lives to take Ly assault. Three belts of wire, very thick, stood solid and strong, in a wide curve all round the town. The enemy had dug trenches quite recently, so that the earth was fresh and brown, and dug them well and perfectly. Only here and there had they been broken by our shell-fire, though some of the dug-outs had been blown in.

Just outside Bapaume, on the south-east side, is an old citadel built centuries ago and now overgrown with fir-trees which would have given a great field of fire to German machine-guns, and I went afterwards into snipers' posts, and stood at the entrance of tunnels and bomb-proof shelters, not going down or touching any of the litter about because of the danger lurking there in dark entries and in innocent-looking wires and implements.

There was a great litter everywhere, for the German soldiers had left behind large numbers of long-handled bombs and thousands of cartridges, and many tools and implements.

Before getting into Bapaume I crossed the railway line from Arras, through Bieville, which was now on fire. They had torn up the rails here, but there was still the track, and the signal boxes and signs in German.

Im Bahnhof. That is to say the speed of trains was to be only 10 kilometres an hour into the station.

Another signboard directed the way for Vieh and Pferde (cattle and horses), and everywhere there were notice boards to trenches and dug-outs.

Nach 10 Kilometern.

As I entered Bapaume I noticed first in my memory serves, the Hotel de Commerce, with "garage" painted on a shell-broken wall, and immediately facing me an old wooden house with a shoot for flour. Many of the houses had collapsed as though built of cards, with all their roofs level with the ground. Others were out in half, showing all their rooms and landings, and others were gutted in ways familiar to English people after Zeppelin raids.

The Promised Land.

Higher up on the right, as I have said, rows of red-brick villas were burnt out, and smoke was rising in steady volumes from their roofs. A tower of brown brick, like the houses about it, but broken off at the top, only two-thirds of its former height, and without the clock which used to tell us the time miles away when we gazed through telescopes from distant observation posts, when we still had miles to go on the way to Bapaume. On the right of the old tower the town was burning, not in flames when I entered, but with volumes of white smoke issuing slowly from a row

FORBIDDEN FILMS.

Grounds for Rejection by the Censors' Board.

Last year the British Board of Film Censors passed for universal exhibition 4,430 subjects and 904 for public exhibition, said Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, Secretary to the Board, in giving evidence before the Cinema Commission.

Among the grounds for the rejection of over 500 films were:—Impersonation of the King. Irreverent treatment of death. Nude figures.

Excessively passionate love scenes.

Scenes purporting to illustrate "night life."

References to controversial or international politics.

Antagonistic relations of capital and labour.

Scenes tending to disparage public characters and to create public alarm.

Vampire women; the drug habit; white slave traffic.

Materialisation of the conventional figure of Christ.

Scenes depicting the realistic horrors of warfare.

Incidents calculated to stir information to the enemy.

Incidents having a tendency to disparage our Allies or to disturb friendly relations with them.

Scenes holding up the King's uniform to contempt or ridicule.

Propaganda films of German origin.

Philippine Tobacco and the Chinese.

The possibilities for the establishment of a market for Philippine tobacco in China, which for years was considered as most alluring has apparently taken definite form during the recent visit paid to Chinese ports by the Insular Collector of Internal Revenue, Mr. Rafferty, on his way to America for the extension of the personal propaganda begun there two or three years ago.

Consistent with his purpose to bring the excellent qualities of Philippine tobacco to the attention of both the manufacturers and users of the product, Mr. Rafferty paid a visit during his recent short stay in Chinese ports to leading Chinese tobacco manufacturers and dealers, says the Manila Daily Bulletin, and has apparently succeeded in at least interesting them in the possibilities of better trade in dealing with the tobacco products of the Philippines. Strange as it may appear, Chinese tobacco manufacturers use American leaves in the manufacture of both cigarettes and cigars. The same has been the case with the neighbouring British possessions, especially in Hongkong where no trade with the islands in tobacco products to speak of exists.

During Mr. Rafferty's stay in Hongkong, he apparently succeeded in drawing the attention of large tobacco manufacturing houses of that port to the Philippine product.

They fired heavily at our men, but were quickly overpowered. The first message that came back from the entering troops was laconic:—

"While entering Bapaume we came across a party, the whole of which was accounted for. The mopping up of Bapaume is now complete."

I did not stay very long in the town. It was not a health resort. High explosives were strumpling every part of the town, and the buildings were falling. Pip-squeaks were flying about horribly, and when I came out with the General and another officer a flash of them came yelling at us and burst very close, flinging up the ground only a few yards away.

The roadway of pave had been hurled up in huge clumps of stone, and shrapnel was again breaking to the right of us. I struck across country eastwards to see the promised land, and on the way to the near ridge turned and started back at Bapaume in the glow of the sunset. Our air living inhabitants was a little kitchen which sat across the square and was captured by our patrols, who now have it as a pet.

There were other men living early in the morning, but they are now dead. It was a company of German machine-guns who held out as the last rearguard.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Chinese Cotton.

The weekly cotton market report of Messrs. J. Spunt and Co. for May 10 states:—The excitement ruling in our cotton market mentioned in our last week's circular has simmered down and from strong buyers all round the situation is now reversed, with fair quantities of cotton offering at 1½ to 2 per picul lower than last week's quotations. Local buyers are practically all out of the market awaiting further development and while a few stray transactions are recorded they are mostly for prompt deliveries. In the circumstances we have nothing fresh to chronicle, as the situation will still be governed more or less by the law of supply and demand. Arrivals of cotton, both here and up north, are still small and unless some improves materially prices cannot decline much. Tone of the Market: Quiet.

Shanghai Coal.

Messrs. Wheelock and Co.'s fortnightly coal market report dated Shanghai, May 10, states:—Japan Coal.—As is only natural at this season of the year there are not many requirements and consequently this market is practically lifeless for the time being—freights, however, have strengthened again and the rate M'ji-Shanghai now stands at Yen 6.30 per ton. In Japan the market remains very firm for the better qualities; the increased demand and the high prices ruling have facilitated the output on a larger scale of inferior grades of coal, but this increase has not been important enough to affect the market generally.—Fushun Coal.—No change.—Kaiping Coal. Deliveries during the last fortnight have been good and prices are firm. Stocks which have been short recently are now up to the average and the market for lamp coal shows a decidedly firmer tendency.

Denmark's Imports of Soya Beans.

The East Asiatic Company, states the London and China Express, mentions in its annual report for 1916 that the chief imported articles have been soya beans and other feeding stuffs, raw rubber, Chili saltpetre, teak wood, and other exotic woods in which very large business has been done. In the soya bean business the East Asiatic Company is constantly the leading one on the world's market. In 1916 it shipped about 197,000 tons to Japan and Europe, and more than half of it was imported to Denmark for preparation at the Danish soya cake works, which, after being erected in 1916, have been extended, so that it is now able to treat 150,000 tons of beans annually for the making of soya cakes and for the extraction of the oil in the beans. For the further preparation of the extracted oil the works were extended to include glycerine works in 1911, a refinery and soap manufactory in 1913, an oil hardening manufactory in 1915, and a distillery in 1916.

Java Trade.

Soerabaya, April 28.—Trade locally continues to be very slack indeed, and the past week has seen a further depression in rates generally, while transactions in most articles of export have been very few, if any. The position of the Rubber market continued with but little change during the early part of the week. During the latter part, however, the market was very weak and prices "sagged" considerably while at close of business, the market was entirely abandoned. At the auction held last Friday of some 26,040.81 kilos offered for sale only 3,931.33 changed hands; at rates varying anything between 1.77½ to 1.82½ per half kilo. A few parcels containing 75 per cent first latex changed hands at 1.175, which latter was raised by sellers. The Soerabaya market on the contrary remained firm, with quotations for 75 per cent first latex at 1.77½ which during the last days advanced to 1.82½, at which rate transactions in Prime quality are also reported.—Singapore Free Press.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks sa. \$705

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons n. \$350

North China n. \$150

Unions n. \$370

Yangtzes n. ex 73 \$217

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$146

H. K. Fires b. \$325

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$81

Steamboats b. \$17.60

Indos (Def.) b. \$109½

Indos (Pref.) n. \$40

Shells n. 109½

Ferries b. \$32

REFINERIES.

Sugars sa. \$110

Malabons n. \$30½

MINING.

Kailans b. x. d. \$1½

Langkats b. 1.17

Ranhs n. \$2.65

Tronchs n. \$27½

Urals n. \$3½

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves s. \$80

Kowloon Docks b. \$123

Shai Docks b. \$90

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$89

H. K. Hotels n. \$100

Land Invest. n. \$97½

Hypreys Est. n. \$37½

K'loon Lands n. \$33

Shai Lands n. \$80

West Points n. \$77

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 1.15½

Kung Yiks b. & sa. 1.14

Shai Cottons b. 1.122

Yangtzepeos sa. 1.580

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos n. \$8

China Light & P. n. \$4.75

Providents n. \$8

Dairy Farms b. \$23

Green Islands b. \$7.90

H. K. Electrics b. \$4.49

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151

Ropes n. \$28½

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$6.80

Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.80

Trams, Peak, new n. 21

Laundries b. \$3.40

U. Waterboats n. \$16

Watsons b. \$6.80

Wm. Powells s. \$6.80

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MON THURSDAY MAY 17, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/456

30 d/s Demand 2/4 11/16

30 d/s Demand 2/4 11/16

4 m/s Demand 2/4 15/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 1013½

T/T Japan 111 9/4

T/T India Nom.

Demand, India Nom.

T/T San Francisco 56 3/4

co & New York 56 3/4

T/T Java 137 3/4

T/T Marks 324

T/T France 324 1/4

Demand, Paris 324 1/4

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 2/5 7/16

4 m/s D/P 2/5 9/16

6 m/s L/C 2/5 11/16

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 2/5 11/16

30 d/s San Francisco & New York 58

4 m/s Marks Nom.

4 m/s France 336

6 m/s France 341

Demand, Germany 56 3/4

Demand, New York 56 3/4

T/T Bombay Nom.

T/T Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Calcutta Nom.

Demand, Manila 113 1/4

Demand, Singapore 101 3/4

On Shanghai 3½ prem.

On Saigon 34 1/4 prem.

On Bank 64 1/4

Sovereign 200

Gold 65.20

Gold 35.0

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100.

Chinese, 20 cts. places 64 1/4 dis.

Hongkong 20 cts. places 64 1/4 dis.

Hongkong 10 cts. places 64 1/4 dis.

Hongkong 10 cts. places 64 1/4 dis.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (14 Paid up) ... 45,000,000

President: André Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Fernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2332

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

There's a Difference



BETWEEN
"GOLD BAND"
AND OTHER
CIGARETTES.

Where nothing could please before
"GOLD BAND" brings pleasure
and satisfaction in a measure
difficult to describe.



PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER & GENERAL
BROKER.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

THURSDAY, the 18th May,
1917,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

without Reserve.
A Fine selection of Canton
Blackwood-ware.

Comprising:—
4 Large Curio cabinets, 2
small curio cabinets, 1 hat-stand,
1 sideboard, 1 overmantel,
1 Lady's desk, 2 couches, 6 hall
chairs, jardiniere flower stands,
tables and stools, photo frames,
etc., etc.

Also.

1 Upright grand piano by
"Robinson Piano Co." (in good
condition.)

And

2 Large Steel Safes.
On view from Wednesday, the
16th inst.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

FRIDAY, the 18th May,
1917,
commencing at 2.30 p.m.
at "BLUE BUNGALOW,"
Peak Road.

Sundry Household Furniture

Also

1 Upright Grand Piano by
"Lorner" (in perfect con-
dition.)

1 Columbia Gramophone and
records.

On view from Thursday, the
17th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction on

SATURDAY, the 19th May,
1917,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell
Street.

A Large Quantity of Horlick's
Malted Milk, Waterbury's Cod
Liver Oil, Scott's & Anier's
Emulsion, Syrup of Figs, Sugar
of Milt, Vinolia & Otto of Rose
Soap, Coal Tar & Lavender Soap,
Lynin Amara, Lysol, Herpicide,
etc., etc.

On view from Friday, the
18th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from the Liquidators
of Messrs. Jebson & Co.,
in pursuance of an order of the
Hongkong Government, to sell
by public auction at 12 o'clock
(NOON) on TUESDAY the 31st
day of July, 1917, at his sales
rooms, Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-
HOLD PROPERTY situate at
The Peak, Hongkong and being
Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground
and premises known as
"Lysholt," 1/4 The Peak, situated
near Mount Gough in the Colony
of Hongkong with an area of
124,032 square feet and registered
in the Land Office as Rural
Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the un-
expired residue of a term of 75
years created therein by an
indenture of Crown Lease dated
the 23rd day of April, 1896.

The Annual Crown Rent is
£85.00.

The further particulars and
conditions of sale apply to
Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist,
Solicitors for the Liquidators or
to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the THIRTY-SECOND
ANNUAL ORDINARY GEN-
ERAL MEETING of the Com-
pany (since its registration) will
be held at the HONGKONG
HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the 26th of May, 1917, at
NOON, for the purpose of receiv-
ing the Report of the General
Managers together with a State-
ments to the 31st December, 1916.

THE REGISTER of SHARES
of the Company will be CLOSED
from MONDAY, 21st, to
MONDAY 28th May, 1917,
both days inclusive, during
which period no Transfer of
Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1917.

NOTICES

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDI-
TIONS of the letting by Public
Auction Sale, to be held on Mon-
day, the 21st day of May,
1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices
of the Public Works Department,
by Order of His Excellency the
Governor, of One Lot of Crown
Land above Bowen Road in
the Colony of Hongkong for a
term of 75 years, with the option
of renewal at a Crown Rent to be
fixed by the Surveyor of His
Majesty the King, for one further
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Content in Square Feet	Annual Rent (Estimated)	Notes
Lot 19, Rural Building Lot	124,032	£85.00	See above

ASAHI BEER.



POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the un-
demonstrated articles are prohibited
from importation into the United King-
dom, either by letter post or by parcel
post.

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured,
including gold coin and articles containing
partly of or containing gold. All manu-
factures of Silver other than silver
watches and silver watch cases. Jewell-
ery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such
articles cannot therefore be accepted for
transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new
regulations adopted by the French
Customs insist that senders of parcels
addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria
must fill in the columns of the Customs
Declaration particularly and
exactly, omitting none of the headings
comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary
to show in the aforesaid declaration (1)
The full name and address of the addressee
(2) A statement as to whether the contents
are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming
Mails will not be advertised in future.
The Post Office will forward all corre-
spondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-
occo cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-
garia and the Ottoman Empire are
suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United
Kingdom will in future be forwarded
from Hongkong in bags and the Public
are therefore advised to pack such parcels
very carefully.

Telegraphic advice has been received
from London that the mails despatched
from Hongkong via Siberia to London on
March 13th 1917 and to London Forward
on March 13th and 15th 1917 are pre-
sumed lost.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS
OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays,
9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatouk, Shatin and Sheungshui.—
Week days, 4 p.m.
Santo and Sany.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.
Canton, Samshui and Wanchow.—Week
days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Let-
ters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m. Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Namsau and Samshui.—Week days,
5 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Shamshui.—Week days, 10 a.m.; 4 p.m.;
Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN
BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 8.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; 2.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m.,
2.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.;
Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek K.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sun-
days, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kumchuk.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sun-
days, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except
Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays,
6 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Riojun, M. Jap., ss. 2,590, O. Naka, 16th
May.—Mol, 10th May, Coal and Gen.
—D. & Co.
Lucow, Fr., ss. 1,221, Arthur Tucker,
16th May.—Mol, 11th May, Coal—
O. S. K.
Annam, M. Jap., ss. 1,953, Kobayashi
16th May.—Mol, 11th May, Coal—
O. S. K.
Manila, M. Jap., ss. 5,035, E. Kobayashi,
16th May.—Mol, 11th May, Coal—
O. S. K.
Jacob, Dut., ss. 1,874, F. Rager, 16th
May.—Singapore, 10th May, Gen.—
J. G. J. L.
Seki, W. M. Jap., ss. 2,013, M. Yamada,
16th May.—Amoy, 15th May, Gen.—
O. S. K.
Kaijo, M. Jap., ss. 1,116, K. Egawa,
17th May.—Swatow, 16th May, Gen.
—O. S. K.
Venezuela, Am., ss. 5,441, E. Thompson,
17th May.—San Francisco, 11th Apr.,
Gen.—P. & O. Co.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.50.—No returns from
Japan or India-China. Pressure has in-
creased slightly over N.E. China and in
the neighbourhood of Hongkong. It is
nearly stationary at other reporting
stations.

There is probably a belt of high pres-
sure from China to the Bonina, and a
trough of low pressure of the China Sea.
Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours
ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 4.21 inch.
Total since January 1st, 14.89 inches,
against an average of 16.97 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS
ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, moderate; overcast, rain.
2 Fernous Channel	N.E. winds, fresh.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.
May 17, a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather
Vortock	6a	29.79	65	e	3	dh		
Nemuro	5a							
Hakodate								
Yokohama								
Kobe								
Koshi								
Nagasaki								
Kagami								
Naha								
Kailima								
Bonin Is.								
Whalew	6a	29.93	58	70	nw	2	o	
Hankow								
Ichang								
Changsha								
Shanghai								
Canton								
Sharp P.								
Amoy	9a	29.94	64	95	se	2	r	
Swatow	6a	29.91	64	95	se	2	o	
Taihu	5a	29.92	64	98	e	4	r	
Taihu		29.87	70					
Taihu		29.84	72	nne	0	r		
Taihu		29.84	75					
P'ormo		29.86	70	nne	6	o		
Canton	6a	29.73	66	83	nw	2	o	
H'kong		29.89	70	94	e	2	o	
Gap Rock								
Macao								
Wuchow	9a							
Tientsin								
Holow								
Phu Lien	7a							
Tourane								
C. St. J.								
Apurri	5	29.85	77	91	sw	2	r	
Manila								
Manila		29.84	72	98	ne	1	b	
Legapi		29.82	72	92		0	b	
Tacloban								
Hollo		29.82	79	80	n	2	b	
Surigao								
G. am		29.88	73	80		0	b	
Labuan		29.75	80	95	e	4	r	

T. F. CLAXTON, Director.
Hongkong Observatory, May 17, 1917.
1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.
2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.
3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.
4. Direction of Wind, to two points.
5. Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.
State of Weather, b blue sky, c de-
tached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
cloudy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q squally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

METEOROLOGICAL

Previous	Day	On date	On date
Barometer	29.83	29.89	29.89
Temperature	74	70	71
Humidity	90	94	97
Wind Direction	W	E	N
Force	2	2	1
Weather	od	orit	o
Rain	1.39	0.00	4.21
Highest open air Temperature on the 16th	77		
Lowest	63		
H.K. Observatory, May 17, 1917.			
T. F. CLAXTON, Director.			

TIDE TABLE.

From 14th May to 20th May.

Day	Month	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	24	4.40	2.40
Tues.	25	4.30	2.30
Wed.	26	4.20	2.20
Thurs.	27	4.10	2.10
Fri.	28	4.00	2.00
Sat.	29	3.50	1.50
Sun.	30	3.40	1.40

m morning. a afternoon.

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ments, Bread, Cakes and Con-
fectionery at before-the-war
prices. ALEXANDRA CAFE

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Saturday	"Mr. MANHATTAN"
May 19th	From the Prince of Wales Theatre.
Monday	"THE MERRY WIDOW"
May 21st.	
Tuesday	The Latest Daly's Theatre Success.
May 22nd.	"THE HAPPY DAY."
Wednesday	"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE."
May 23rd	From the Alhambra Theatre.
Thursday	"THE GIRL FROM CIROS."
May 24th.	The Latest Garrick Success.
Friday	LAST NIGHT. FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
May 25th.	"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI."
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